The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26, 1823. WHOLE No. 104.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE DELIVERANCE.

An Original Tale—continued.

VI.

He is left to the mercy of winds and waves,
And the rolling tempest that round him raves,
And foams and howls in angry wrath
Amid the liquid shadows of death.
The labouring bark sinks down the wave,
As seeking the ocean's darkest cave,
Where the raging tempest may never come!
Where sea-flowers find a sunless home,
And where beneath the mountain's form,
A remnant she's sheltered from the storm,
From whence she springs to the billow's top,
Where the clouds appear her course to stop,
Where lightnings blazing—flashing fast,
With fiery curls encircle the mast,
Or glancing off the waters along,
Foam and hiss in the spray among,
And the rolling billows seem blazing bright,
With flames to lighten the brow of night,
And mountains of foam in angry war,
Seem madly driving the clouds afar,
And shaken in all the quivering barge,
As the thunders echo the deaf'ning charge.

VII.

The storm hath ceased and spent its force,
And nought is heard but the waters hoarse,
That dash and foam along, as loth
To forget their late contending wrath,
The thunders have ceased the deaf'ning war,
And silently slumber in oceans afar;
The clouds have gone, and the lightning's ray,
And the winds in silence have died away,
And soft repose, tired Nature's balm,
Now sleeps beneath the moon beam calm.

VIII.

But where is the bark with its lonely freight,
Hath it safely braved a stormy fate,
Or hath it sunk beneath the surge,
With its sullen howl for a funeral dirge:
Shall the exile sufferer hear no more,
An angry judge—nor the tempest's roar:
He hath view'd the storm with a soul resign'd,
With his thoughts and hopes to Heaven consign'd;
The billows have roll'd, but he fear'd them not,
His perils and troubles were all forgot:
For he call'd on his God when danger was near,
And the God of the friendless hath deigned to hear.—
Safe o'er the waters, and through the gale,
Hath sped the bark with the silken sail.

HAMLET.

LINES

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There is in life's dullest hour
A beaming ray of bliss,
It opens like a blooming flower
Refresh'd by heaven's sweetest shower,
—'Tis VIRTUE'S BRIDAL KISS.

There is in life an hour of pleasure,
When the soul is wrapt in bliss,
We grasp upon the borrow'd treasure,
View with joy the heavenly measure,
—THE BLUSHING BRIDAL KISS.

There is in life an hour of dreams,
When the soul is wrapt in bliss,
We rove amid the heavenly scenes,
And gaze upon the holy beams
Of VIRTUE'S BRIDAL KISS.

There is in life an hour divine,
(But ah, compare that hour to this)
When on my Soul bright hope did shine,
And held the leaden reins of time,
In VIRTUE'S BRIDAL KISS.

AZAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To ——.

And hast thou fled—forever fled,
Without one word or kind adieu?
Fondly I thought again to tread,
The flow'ry maze with joy and you.

Why hast thou thus my love repaid,
Why left me thus to mourn and sigh;
O tell me—is there aught I've said
Or done, that caus'd thy cruelty?

Ah, no! thou can'st not, dare not say,
I ever gave thee just offence;
My heart, too true e'en to this day,
Devotes to thee its ev'ry sense.

Well didst thou know my all was thine,
Too sure thy victim was thy own;
Deserted, friendless, I repine—
I sigh in vain, and weep and moan.

Hadst thou one spark of honour left,
Did truth within thy bosom glow—
If virtue ere within thy breast,
Or in thy heart did purely flow—

Compunction quick would harrow up
Thy soul, and infinite despair
Make thee to taste the bitter cup
Of misery, or thy wrongs repair.

Yes, mark me well—the time will come,
The day appear, when all thy deeds
To me well known, shall strike thee home,
'Till ev'ry vein within thee bleeds.

Then, and not till then, wilt thou know
The torture that my breast endures;
Despair shall quick o'ercloud thy brow,
While ev'ry step thy fate secures.

MATILDA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS.

The passions and principles of the human mind are infinitely various; yet they may all be comprised within two general divisions—Affection and Knowledge. These principles, however, though possessed by the human mind, are not created with it; nor are they indeed created, at any time,—they are co-eternal, and co-existent with the Almighty Source, from whence all things proceed. But, two faculties have been created in man, for the purpose of receiving the uncreate principles of affection and knowledge; these faculties are called Will and Understanding, the former as a receptacle of Affection; the latter as a receptacle for Knowledge or Wisdom. Now these two faculties may be united, or they may be separated from each other; as for example—We may act from blind affection only, and know at the same time that the act is wrong;—this is an act of the will, separate from the understanding: again, we may know what is correct, and for various reasons act accordingly, while our affection may stand in violent opposition: here again the two principles are at variance,—But we are happy to know, that these principles may be so closely united by Religion, as to form but one impulse to action. When this is the case, we are always successful, in our pursuit after Truth. The Will animates, the Understanding while seeking Wisdom, and the Understanding makes itself the medium through which the various knowledges it has access to are conveyed to the Will; a pleasing reciprocity takes place—the Will imparts life to the Understanding, and the Understanding gives Wisdom to the Will. This happy union, produces a good life, and man is brought into a state of heavenly order, replete with sacred peace, and divine consolation.

God is the Author of every good and perfect gift—the Source of all life, light and happiness.—From Him, Divine Love, and Divine Wisdom, continually proceed, and in proportion as they are received into the Will and Understanding, man is Regenerated;—this reception can, however, only take place with those, who *hunger* and *thirst* after Righteousness—who "put away the evil of their doings," and thus open the door of their Understanding, for the admission of the Lord their Saviour, into their hearts.

In reviewing these observations, we shall be led to consider how admirably man is calculated to become an image, and likeness of his Creator; for in the Deity, there is a Divine Trinity, of *proceeding* Principles, and in man a Trinity of *receptive* Faculties; the former are termed, Love, Wisdom, and Operation, or, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the latter are denominated, Will, Understanding, and Action, which when vivified and enlightened by the Lord, produce Charity, Faith, and Good Works. May we therefore diligently search the Sacred Scriptures, and endeavour rationally to know the "Truth, as it is in Jesus;" may we shun all evils, whether of thought, word, or deed; and above all, may we acknowledge and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, as "the Only Wise God our Saviour," for "He has all Power in Heaven and in Earth," and "in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily."

AMETHYST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Oh happiness! our being's end and aim."

That man in every stage of existence is addicted to pleasure, is an axiom never successfully controverted. The votaries of fashion and dissipation and the philosophic sage, pursue it with equal avidity, and as the author of the universe has endowed him with faculties extremely susceptible of pleasurable sensations, it is the privilege of every one to seek such amusements only as are adapted to his own disposition, and to avoid every thing that has a tendency to produce pain. The pleasures of sense are transitory and evanescent in their nature, and have a direct tendency to debase the heart—they confine our hopes and desires to the narrow circle of temporary enjoyments, and render torpid the most exalted and pleasing excitements of the soul.

The exercise of the faculties in literary pursuits is grateful and ennobling to the mind, is a rational entertainment and a powerful preventative from vice, as it strengthens and invigorates the mental powers, and whatever tends to increase the predominance of reason over sensual pleasures, is favourable to the cause of virtue and religion. For amid all the varieties of even innocent amusements and pleasures surrounded by all that can satisfy and enlighten the understanding, it must be confessed that religion alone diffuses over the mind that calmness and serenity which proceeds from a knowledge of the benevolence and mercy of the Deity and a perfect dependence on him.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The distinctions which are conferred by success in the martial field or the forum, are not the only kind of celebrity which has been interesting. Dr. Rush when philosophising upon the eccentricities of the human character, and detailing the virtues of Benezet, and the singularities of Lay and Drinker, accidentally became acquainted with the history of an obscure woman named Mary Wood, from which he has furnished some valuable information concerning a person who otherwise would not have obtained a place in human annals, beyond those family records which we often notice in old Bibles and other religious volumes. These brief records of the introduction of individuals upon the stage of existence and of their departure off of it, have often excited a serious reflection how ages pass away—and are interesting to a mind, that, like the philosopher Daniel Arney's, is every where and in all things instructed. Some writer mentions, that there is scarcely the life of an individual, but what, were it written in detail, would furnish some valuable information. The most insipid production of this kind, that has ever came within my observation, corresponds with this idea. I have never met with a biographical sketch that was totally void of interesting matter, and with very few that did not contain more or less that might well be spared. When a great man dies, his admirers furnish the world with a history of his progress through time; much of it indeed, not of that kind which has had a tendency to make us happier or better, except as we are disposed to derive instruction by avoiding those evils which are portrayed not for our imitation, but for the same purpose as the ancients are said to have exhibited a drunkard to the view of the rising generation. I admire biography, whether long or short, provided it is kept free from extraneous matter. A man who has performed many singular acts, claims more than he that has done little out of the ordinary course of eating, drinking, sleeping and labour. But there is scarcely a man who never felt an inclination after distinction above his fellows. I knew a labourer who appeared to calculate with as much satisfaction upon the extension of his fame to future generations by carrying a heavy load upon his shoulder at the erection of a building, as a General might, when victorious in the field of battle: another man I knew, who, when about to erect a new barn, observed he wanted to do something to be talked about when he was gone. It is all well—the love of fame is the last infirmity of noble minds. But while the love of fame, and the means to procure it, are confined to works of utility like as in the above instances, we are not at liberty to throw any obstructions in its way. Let Washington and Franklin, and Rush and Rittenhouse, move in the high orders for which they were furnished with wisdom and understanding—all the humbler grades may follow on, each occupying that station in which he is qualified to do well, down to the cheerful plough-boy who strikes his furrows the nearest way across the fields, and the waggoner with his team, well instructed and judiciously managed for the dispatch of business, without abuse or oppression upon the inferior orders of creation—and the sailor dexterous at halyards or helm, giving facility to trade and uniting the nations of the earth in harmonious intercourse. I would not praise the base and discordant; for the business of religion—of philanthropy—of patriotism—of philosophy—and of the sciences and arts—is to promote the welfare, the accommodation and happiness of the human family.

LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

I am a constant reader of your entertaining paper, and rarely fail of receiving much gratification from its weekly perusal. I have been particularly pleased of late with the original letters of your correspondent "Edward," in whose animated and easy style, I trace the manner of an accomplished epistolary writer. I cannot forbear congratulating your readers on this accession to their Saturday Evening entertainment, and hope that Edward will not soon cease his acceptable communications. His letter contained in your last number, was enriched with some anecdotes of a local nature, belonging to the history of our city, which I confess are new to me, although an old resident. Your correspondent adopts the rule laid down by Cowper, and which ought to be observed by all those who would acquire an easy style, viz. "to *write* precisely in the same manner in which they *converse*." This unaffected style, I believe to be peculiarly adapted to those *simple tales* which readily interest the best feelings of the heart. It is to be hoped that "Edward" will engage his fancy in the composition of similar pieces to those which obtain for the English and Scotch journals the celebrity they enjoy, particularly in the manner of those beautiful offsprings of genius which have enriched the pages of Blackwood. Such sketches from nature cannot fail of deeply engaging the attention, and of being read with avidity and delight.

Wishing you the increasing success which your exertions deservedly merit, I am yours,

PHILADELPHUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE FRIGHT.

During a visit to France in the summer of 1819, I was in the frequent habit of avoiding the din and business of Paris, by excursions into the adjacent country; and being the solitary occupant of a fashionable and yet comfortable *taupie*, (a vehicle resembling our gigs,) used to indulge myself in driving past the numerous country seats in the vicinity of the great French capital.

It was on one of these excursions, as I was returning to the city on the most delightful day I had experienced any where on the continent, that, whilst I was admiring the beautiful grounds of the Chateau de Bretagne, I perceived a young and elegant female running towards me with great trepidation and alarm. I leaped out of my gig, and as soon as I had touched the ground she threw herself, or rather fell into my arms with the exclamation in French "O save me, save me!" and hung senseless in that situation. No danger being apparent, I willingly turned my attention to the lovely girl, whom I was embracing—for that was really our attitude. She appeared to be about the age of seventeen; terror had chased the roses from her cheeks, but her countenance was the sweetest and most perfectly beautiful I had ever seen. A few flowers were carelessly placed in her hair, her dress was of the most engaging kind, and it seemed as if she had strolled from the house and ornamented her tresses with the flowers plucked as she passed along. In short the combination of the romantic adventure, the beauty and delicate situation of the swooning girl and the whole scene raised me to a pitch of sensation I never had felt. I sat on the bank with her on my lap; she revived before I had time to use any method of restoring her, and indeed, I am ashamed to say, solicitous as I was for her safety I wished that I could always have so sat. But how else could a young man of twenty-one feel? clasping to his breast a beautiful fair one in distress, gazing without an obstacle on her charms, and these feelings elevated by the evident rank and worth of her whom he supported. Discovering the situation into which she had unconsciously thrown herself in her alarm, she sprang from me, averting her face to hide the modest blushes that suffused it. She attempted to explain—to thank me, but she was not sufficiently recovered from her fright, to convey her sentiments as she wished. Her weakness and her fear obliged her to accept my offer of conveying her home in my *taupie*. She directed me to turn in at the park gate of the Chateau 'a la maison,' which I discovered to be her splendid residence. Monsieur L——, seeing his daughter pale and fearful, accompanied by a foreigner, left the portico where he had been sitting and came to meet us. He appeared to be a man of about sixty, of sickly countenance, but his mien and gait showed that in spite of premature infirmity, he retained something, if not of the vigor, yet beauty of middle age. To the first question concerning what had happened, her only reply was "Le R—— again!" Hearing this the father's countenance was indicative of alarm which was soon succeeded by indignation. He however composed himself sufficiently to thank me cordially for the service I had done him, in rescuing his Marie; and the lovely maid herself, with the loveliest smile and brightened, keen darting eyes, expressed her gratitude for my timely rescue. Though I was kept in the dark concerning the cause of her alarm, I did not feel the curiosity, the same recurrence under other circumstances would have excited. I therefore waived all inquiry and gladly accepted the old gentleman's invitation to survey his grounds, and above all, pleading his own inability, requested Marie to act as Cicerone to her "deliverer," as he called me, although I was not conscious of having done any thing to deserve even his thanks. Perhaps I flattered myself too much, but I thought she accepted the commission with very great pleasure, and took great pains to perform her part well. The little walk we enjoyed proved that Marie possessed the vivacity common to her nation, but I thought her conversation, though little more than chat, was more interesting both as to matter and expression than I had ever found before in any female. But to particularize further on this promenade and introductory visit, would not be so agreeable to the reader as they are to the writer, let it therefore be sufficient to say, that after a most delightful visit I quitted my grateful friends, with reiterated promises that I would frequently repeat my calls. The adventure was of itself, sufficient, simply considered, to fill up all my musings, but the beauty and accomplishments of Marie, the grace of her form, her attitude when she fainted in my arms, the lovely smile, and blush—oh! my thoughts ran wild, but under her mild discipline they soon ambered down into that placid but no less real enjoyment which is the result of earnest affection—sincere love.

The Chateau now became my daily resort. I found the sweet Marie every time sweeter and more attentive: her eyes sparkled as she smiled when she saw me enter the avenue, or struck with a stronger hand the strings of her guitar, at the well known sound of my cabriolet.

But why enter further into detail? Marie now sits beside me, with her lovely arms around my neck, smiling at my praise. But the reader should know something of her history.

Her father is a widower, and she the youngest of several children who were all married. Her beauty, wealth and virtues made her the cynosure of Paris, and her alliance was sought by many confident but unsuccessful suitors. Amongst these was Le R——, who with desires unworthy of a man, sought her friendship. Though his family was noble, his person handsome, and his manners agreeable, his character—not notoriously dissolute—partook of that gambling, frolicking, low spirit, which makes a man despicable in the eyes of a good and virtuous female. On the day of my adventure, he for the second time sought her in her favourite retirement, and had proceeded to language brutally insolent, and had cowardly drawn his sword with threats—the terrified innocent flew to the public road, and was there succoured, as I have detailed. The father promoted our union with all his influence. Marie loved me, was devoted to me. As to myself I enjoyed all the bliss without the uneasiness of a lover; our spirits were so congenial, our love so ardent and so pure, that I thought nothing could prevent my happiness. On our marriage she consented to return with me to America; on the passage she acquired our language, which she speaks almost fluently, though I love to hear her French. 'Twas that in which the words were conveyed which made me happy, and are thus consecrated to me. We delight to trace these scenes, and often—often do we mutually express our joy and gratitude for the accident which first brought me acquainted with the estimable inhabitants of the Chateau de Bretagne.

N.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,—

According to my monthly practice, I examined, a few days since, the contents of my crowded drawer, to arrange the papers worth preserving, and to select the useless for the flames. In one corner among some articles that had enjoyed undisturbed repose for years, I laid my hand on some papers carefully folded with this label, *The fortunate Duellists.* I found there were three closely written sheets, with the above general and these three particular titles, *The Serenade, The Stolen Kiss,* and *The Conclusion.* I submit them to you for publication, if you think they will afford your readers any gratification.

XENOCRATES.

The fortunate Duelists.

A SERENADE.

"Friendship's balmy words may feign,
Love's are e'en more false than they;
Oh! 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe, and not betray!"—*Moore.*

There is a village a few miles west from the metropolis of one of the states in the Union, remarkable for its neatness and beauty, and distinguished for the picturesque appearance of the surrounding scenery. It was here, on a serene night of June, when all nature seemed to be hushed in calm repose, and the full orbed moon had measured more than half her course through the silvered skies, that the soft notes of distant music fell upon the listening ear. The clearness and serenity of the air, and the quietness of the hour, redoubled the melodiousness of the music, and made it produce the more pleasing effects.—The youth of the village were visiting the mistresses of their hearts, to dispel, by the powers of music, their disturbed slumbers and unpleasant dreams, and to produce in their stead sweet repose and the enchanting visions of Cupid. Many a blue eyed damsel of inferior note had already been charmed by the performance of these midnight wanderers, who were now before the house of Mr. Ralston. When concluding the second tune, a window was gently raised, by Eveleen R. as it was supposed, for they judged only by their expectations. Egbert Wertland, who had appeared over solicitous, and had exerted all his powers in the performance of the music, stepped forward, bowed and kissed his hand. His salutation was instantly acknowledged by the waving of a handkerchief from the window. He then joined his companions, with that indescribable sensation of felicity which arises from the assurance of reciprocated love. They performed a few more appropriate airs, and silently departed to pour forth their last nocturnal strains to Helen Montville, the only favourite of the youthful band who had not been serenaded.

The house of Dr. Montville is situated at a short distance from Mr. Ralston's, on the opposite side of the street. It is so completely surrounded with tall poplars and gracefully bowing elms, that no part of it can be seen by the spectator till he arrives almost under the piazza. A gravel walk, with thick shady trees on either side, encircles the house and continues its meandering course through an extensive garden on the south. It was necessary for the musicians to stand either on the piazza or this gravel walk.—In both places their view of the upper windows would be intercepted, and the effects of the music might be greatly diminished. The latter was, however, thought the most proper and convenient place, and they approached cautiously to avoid disturbing the inhabitants by any discordant sounds—even the latch was raised and the gate was opened slowly, and with the greatest care, to prevent the creaking of the iron. They arranged themselves without a whisper, and at a previously concerted signal struck the tune, "Blue eyed Mary." The effect was truly astonishing—the zephyrs hovered in breathless silence, and a thousand echoes tuned their voices.

They performed the usual number of tunes, but no acknowledgment was made—no window was raised—no handkerchief was waved. All turned towards the gate to depart but Henry Finburn—he looked, he listened; once he thought he caught the glimpse of a signal; once he heard or imagined he heard the sound of a female voice. But when he perceived he was alone, and saw his companions already in the street, he reluctantly turned and followed; but his attention was soon arrested by the notes of that soft and soothing voice which he had so often listened to with rapture. When he distinguished the lines he had formerly selected for Helen, and which they had frequently chanted together, an association of the most pleasing thoughts passed through his mind with the celerity of the electric shock, and he unconsciously moved towards the place whence the voice issued. The lines commenced as follows:

"As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow,
While the tide runs in darkness and coldness below,
So the cheek may be ting'd with a warm sunny smile,
Though the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while."

When the last echo of her voice was wafted from his ears on the gentle breeze, he responded,

"Good night, good night, and is it so?
And must I from my Helen go?
Oh Helen! say good night once more,
And I'll repeat it o'er and o'er,
'Till the first glance of dawning light,
Shall find us saying still good night.—
Good night, good night, and is it so?
And must I from my Helen go?" &c.

Thus ended the Serenade, and Henry joined his waiting companions. The shrill voice of Gallus, who is more watchful for no'ers lovers than he was for those of ancient days, warned the youthful band, that day was fast approaching. They wished each other sweet rest and pleasing dreams, and separated.

The gratification which Egbert Wertland and Henry Finburn had experienced, the last half hour, had produced such lively sensations, that the desire of sleep was entirely banished, and consequently a walk was proposed. The objects of their love were, of course, the theme of conversation. But as the reader may be desirous of knowing a little more about them than barely their names, before he listens to their conversation, he shall be gratified with an account of their business and standing in society.

Egbert Wertland had been graduated at College, and had nearly completed a course of reading in law. The brilliancy of his talents, and the assiduity with which he cultivated them, gave his friends the most flattering hopes of his future eminence. The villagers esteemed him for his general affability and regular deportment; and the ladies were not the last to admire the gracefulness of his person and the amiable qualities of his mind. The duties of the office frequently prevented him from participating the amusements of their social evening parties, but whenever he could attend, his presence was greeted with smiles and hearty welcomes. At such times, evident signs of increased pleasure were depicted on the countenances of every one but Henry Finburn.—He was a clerk to the first merchant in the village. His pleasing address had gained him the favour of the ladies, which he enjoyed without alloy in the absence of Wertland. At every ball, at every party, either in the village, or at some hotel in a neighbouring town, Henry F. took an active part, and gave life and energy to the company by an inexhaustible fund of wit, or by the fertility of his imagination, in contriving little artifices for their amusement. These two young gentlemen were on terms of the most intimate friendship. They spent much of their leisure together, and their thoughts and conversation flowed harmoniously on every subject, except that of the ladies. Then each advocated his superior qualities for gaining their esteem, and each argued, that the attentions he received from them, proved him their greatest favourite. Therefore, for the perfect enjoyment of either in a party it became necessary for the other to be absent.

As Egbert Wertland put his disjoined instrument into his pocket, and drew his outside garment tighter around him, he said to his companion, "Henry we can woo our lovers to-morrow as Spanish gallants, for I already feel the effects of the evening air on my lungs."

"The felicity we have enjoyed this night," said Henry, "will amply repay us for our hoarseness, even should it prevent us from speaking for a week. But Egbert how did you like Helen's voice?"

"I presume," answered the lawyer, "it accorded more sweetly with your ear than it did with mine. I must confess I do not think it becoming in our young ladies to imitate this romantic custom of the ages of chivalry."

"Pray, Egbert," retorted the clerk, "according to the exquisiteness of your taste on this subject, where would you draw the line of distinction? Modern gallantry is but a mutilated remnant of the more liberal and perfect system of the days of chivalry. It is true the gallants of those days carried some things to excess; but must we for that reason condemn all their customs indiscriminately?—Must we suffer the moss-rose to wither unplucked, because another flower by its side possesses poisonous qualities? No, my sen-

are more liberal. It is always pleasing to me to see a lady express her gratitude for the favours, and a reciprocity of the feelings of her lover in any way that does not exceed the bounds of modesty."

"Finburn, I have long since discovered," said Egbert, "that it is impossible for us to agree when we converse about the ladies; but I advise you as a friend to beware of placing too implicit confidence in them. Their minds are like the changing vane, and their words are as mechanical as the notes of the clarion."

"Would you persuade me," said Henry, "that Helen Montville does, or ever will prefer another person to me, or that she is not attached to me by more lasting and endearing ties than the transitory bonds of esteem? I rejoice that we disagree."

"We are certain of nothing," replied Egbert, "till we know it by experience. That we may be convinced by facts, I will stake a bottle of Madeira, that at the next evening meeting when you and she attend, I will gallant her home."

"Give me your hand, I will double the bet against you. There will be a lecture to-morrow evening, and she will attend."

They separated with mutual good wishes, and retired to rest.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A contrast between a Country and a City Life.

When I lived in the country, I was very happy in my family and neighbourhood; I endeavoured to be kind and obliging to my neighbours, and they in return, shewed the same kindness to me and my family.

When my work was done, in the evening my family and sometimes the neighbours would sit at my door, or on the green before the door, conversing familiarly together till bed-time, when we parted in friendship and retired to rest, having been happy in each other's company; and thus I passed a few years of my life in the country. But not being altogether content with my happy life, I did as many other country people did before me—removed with my family to the metropolis—here, I thought we all could live with less fatigue of bodily labour, and keep a store, or follow some other laudable occupation. I had not lived long in my neighbourhood, before I discovered that I had not made a change for the better, for the comfort of my family; for in the evening when I came home, and would have wished to amuse myself and children by sitting at the door, seeing people pass, and repass, and the more wealthy citizens returning home in their fine carriages and gigs, with elegant horses to them, I and my children were frequently insulted by some of the polished youth (as they call themselves) parading up and down the foot path, casting reflections on my children in particular, by saying, "they had better be in the country, hauling out manure, milking cows, assisting in feeding swine, or boiling soap," and the like. To tell the truth, I was constrained at last, to keep within doors of an evening—I actually thought it very strange conduct from polished young citizens, who, I supposed are called well-bred at home, and had the advantage of a liberal education—I took the freedom to inform one of my neighbours of the proceedings, but no notice was taken of it. In my reflecting moments, I thought of the words of Solomon—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." This is a strange way to me, to train up children, for we may be assured, if they be encouraged in this way, there is no likelihood of their departing from it in old age—There is a probability, that "as the old cock crows the young one learns"—it is a growing evil, and the sooner a stop could be put to such proceedings the greater would be the comfort of a city life. K.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES

On the death of Henry, son of Samuel Pryor, aged 18 months and 23 days.

That tender rose, that beauteous flower,
Permitted just on earth to bloom,
Was snatch'd away in one short hour,
But to survive beyond the tomb.

O who could see that lovely face,
And not the tear of pity shed,
That one so young, so lov'd, so fair,
Should slumber with the silent dead.

Too pure to dwell below the skies,
(For angels ne'er on earth can roam,)
His Saviour closed his little eyes,
And sweetly bore his spirit home.

Now from the seat of heavenly love,
He calmly smiles on all below,
Tasting of purer bliss above,
Than all this world could e'er bestow.

O then, dear parents, do not mourn,
But humbly kiss the chastening rod,
That darling boy that's from you gone,
Rests in the bosom of his God.

LAURA.

The Editor of the Connecticut Mirror, who seizes on almost all the passing occurrences of the times to indulge his fine vein of poetic humor has addressed the following

SONNET TO THE SEA SERPENT.

"Hugest that swims the ocean streams."

Welter upon the waters mighty one,
And stretch thee in the ocean's trough of brine:
Turn thy wet scales up to the wind and sun,
And toss the billow from thy flashing fin,
Heave thy deep breathings to the ocean's din
And bound upon its ridges in thy pride,
Or dive down to its lowest depths, and in
The caverns where the unknown monsters hide,
Measure thy length beneath the gulf stream's tide,
Or rest thee on that navel of the sea
Where, floating on the Maelstrom, abide
The krakens, sheltering under Norway's lee;
But go not to Nahant, lest men should swear,
You are a great deal bigger than you are.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Carriage Dress.—High dress, of pale blue silk, fastened in front, and ornamented with a trimming of the same material and edged with satin of the same colour; the trimming is flat united and broad in the centre, but separates, and gradually diminishes;—each division seems to be fastened by a silk button and terminates in three points;—the trimming is very broad at the bottom of the skirt, but lessens as it approaches the waist; it continues to the throat, and nearly covers the front of the corsage. The collar is square, and falls over, admitting a lace frill within; and the cape is rounded off to display the front. The long sleeve, is nearly tight, and has a very free half sleeve set in a band rather narrower than that of the waist, and is ornamented to correspond with the bottom of the skirt, where rays, emanating from a point, form a semicircle trimming, which appears to rise from the satin rouleau that edges the dress.

Ball Dress.—Dress of white *crape lisse* over a white satin slip; the corsage is without fullness, and shaped *a la tunique*, narrow at the shoulder, but approaches so as to form a stomacher in front, which is simply ornamented with three bands, each consisting of two satin rows of satin piping, uniting with those that descend from the waist, to slope from the front, and are rounded off just below the *bouillonne*, that decorates the bottom of the skirt; on each band is placed a cluster of roses, the largest being in the centre; the waist has a broad satin band fastened behind with a gold buckle.—[illegible] full sleeve tastefully confined by bands of [illegible] piping set in a broad band of satin and gold, [illegible] finished by a deep vandyke of blond lace;—[illegible] of double piping, head and finish the *bouillonne*, which is very full and broad, and divided [illegible] by satin bands.

Evening Dress.—Dress of pink *crape lisse* over a white satin slip, the body richly trimmed with figured *tulle*; at the hem is a twist rouleau of white and pink satin, and on the other side of the tulle a puffing of white crape; full blown Provence roses are placed at equal distances from each other, and are scattered over the border; a rich broad ornament corresponding with this bust, falls over the border and round the shoulder, &c. It answers exactly to the figured *tulle* on the skirt, only that is without the roses, and is fastened in front with a broach, consisting of a fine sapphire set round with pearls.

Morning Exhibition Dress.—A pelisse of *gros de Naples*, of a mignionet leaf green, trimmed from the commencement of the bust to the termination of the skirt, down the front, with a kind of open Brandenburg ornament, formed a narrow rouleau and finished at the outward points by trefoil.—Down the centre of this novel and beautiful trimming are embossed buttons; at the hem are two wadded rouleaus, above which are embossed water lilies spread open, in the division of which is a button; these lilies are laid on separate on the border; the mancherons are simply puckered, and have one small water lily as an ornament in front of the shoulder, and the wrists are finished by a *languette* cuff with a similar ornament above.

European Intelligence.

The fast sailing ship Mentor, captain Brown, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, the 15th ult. The intelligence received by this vessel is contained in the articles below:

The King of England had so far recovered as to depart for Windsor. He had announced his intention of taking an aquatic excursion on the 24th, for which purpose the Royal Yacht was in a state of preparation.

It was intimated that Parliament would be prorogued on the 10th of July, as nothing was anticipated which would prolong its session beyond that period.

A Spaniard named Mora, residing in London, has addressed an appeal to the people of Great Britain, in behalf of his fellow countrymen, the Constitutional Spaniards.

In the Court of King's Bench, June 9, in the libel cause of Sir Hudson Lowe against O'Meara, for certain statements in his "Voice from St. Helena," the court stated that it had no authority to fix any given day for the trial.

A reinforcement of 12000 men were on the march from France to the Duke of Angouleme, and 8000 to Marshal Moncey.

Proposals for a new French loan of 23,114,516 francs are published in the Moniteur.

The common council of London have voted £1000 from the city funds, for the aid of the sufferers in Spain. A public meeting of distinguished citizens in London was to be held on the 13th for the same object.

A minister from the emperor of Russia has passed through Frankfort, on his way to the Regency at Madrid.

The King of France has issued an ordinance appointing the Marquis Law de Lauriston commander-in-chief of the second corps of reserve of the French army in Spain, and has raised him to the dignity of Marshal of France, in the room of the Prince of Eckmuhl, deceased.

There is said to be but a single Spanish vessel at Leghorn; the Duke of Tuscany has forbidden the entrance of ships under their flag.

The Duke of Angouleme is expected to be nominated Regent of Spain, by the Grandees and ancient Cortes, during the king's captivity.

The London Courier of the 9th, says "We learn from good authority that Amarante, is making great progress in the north of Portugal, throughout the province of Tras-os-Montes, where he had been joined by all the militia."

Letters from Seres of the 3d of May, announce a victory gained by the Greeks, having attacked a column of Turkish troops that were marching to Salonicha. It is also reported that the Castle of Larrissa has surrendered to the Greeks.

The Journal des Debats, of June 10, contains an order of the day, from General Moncey, dated from his head quarters, at Casledas, May 29, in which he praises the 'vigorous and brilliant defence of Vich.' He states that Mina advanced with 3000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, and was repulsed by a garrison of only 700 men, and was obliged to abandon all his positions.—The action lasted 7 hours. The Constitutional General Zoraquin, was killed in the action.

A private letter from Paris, dated Tuesday night, the 20th of June, 10 o'clock, says—"I understand that Tortosa has capitulated—Gallica has sent in its submission to the Regency. The ambassador Talaro has set out for Madrid this morning. The others from all the powers will leave in the course of this week. The aid-de-camp of the emperor of Russia is going to join the army.

The immediate effect of Abisbal's defection, has hardly been perceivable upon the Constitutional troops, and has probably not a little disappointed the expectations of the friends of the French cause. It is said that his famous correspondence with Montijo was sent to the commandants of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, to excite them to revolt, but without effect, although Colonel O'Donnel, brother of Abisbal, is in command at the former place. Indeed the example seems to have been almost entirely without effect; and Abisbal has received the reward of a solitary and useless deserter—a measure of indifference not easily to be distinguished from contempt.

The Paris papers of the 7th assert, that there was an extremely stormy sitting in the Cortes at Seville on the 23d of May, in which a proposition for transferring the government and the king out of the continent, was rejected by a majority of eight votes, and the departure for Cadiz decreed almost unanimously. The Courier confirms this statement, and triumphs over it as a fulfilment of one of its former predictions. There are four circumstances that look favourable to the cause of Spain: 1st. the peculiar and masterly generalship of Mina. 2d. the call of the French for reinforcements. 3d. the disappointment in respect to the defection of Abisbal. 4th. the resolution of the Cortes yet to hold out, and remove the king and government to Cadiz. A letter from Paris, of the 9th June, stated that reports without end were in circulation, and it was said the government had received despatches respecting the operations of the army of Catalonia, of a very different character to what was expected.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

London, June 7.

Tipperary—which hitherto was tolerably free, is likely again to be disturbed. A cottage at New-Abbey was burnt to the ground last Sunday. A riot, of a serious nature, indeed—a sort of battle—took place at Newcastle, in this County, between the country people and a party of the police. It was occasioned by an attempt to distrain the lands of Rothogally for an arrear of rent, when a rescue was effected of all the cattle, by a mob of from two to three hundred persons, armed with pitchforks, bludgeons and stones. Mr. Ryan had a party of the new police ready to proceed to the place, as he intended antecedent to the seizure, for the purpose of executing a Bench Warrant, and which accordingly they did execute, by apprehending three of the persons who stood charged with a previous rescue of the cattle, seized for the same rent. An attempt was also made to rescue these prisoners, but the police resolutely maintained their caption, though outrageously beaten, and we have reason to believe wounded several of the insurgents. The moment the attempt was made to rescue the prisoners, a large party of the mob actually seized Mr. W. Ryan as a hostage, and swore he should not be released until the prisoners were; but he was lucky enough to get off with one blow of a stone on the head. A despatch was sent off to Cahir. A party of the Military and Police came forthwith to the spot, but the rescue had been completed.

On the night of Friday, the 16th inst. the dwelling house of James Ryan, Esq. of Newhall, in this county and barony of Slieveardagh, was attacked by an armed party of ruffians, who kept up a continual firing of shots for upwards of ten minutes; by which they broke several windows and a door. The attack was evidently made with the intent of murdering his son, Thomas Ryan, Esq. who was grazed with a musket ball on the left side, and had his shirt set on fire by the shot; he, on the same instant, received a blow of the piece on the left eye, which knocked him down, when the ruffian who struck him expressed a malicious triumph at seeing him fall, saying, "take that in the Devil's name." Instantly on recovery, Mr. Ryan, assisted by his aged father, returned so brisk a fire, that the villains were compelled to retire without effecting their purpose.

Cork—In Cork the outrages continue unabated. On Sunday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of armed insurgents, attacked the house of Mr. Welstead of Oldtown. They first demanded money, which was refused, and then fired, which was promptly returned; and the ruffians, from the reception they had met, were obliged to retreat, after breaking a number of the windows.

Several other outrages of a less flagitious character, are enumerated in the Cork papers, such as burning cottages, houghing cattle, and breaking pounds. A few persons have been seized, who were concerned in these outrages. The following is a paragraph from a Cork Ultra Journal:—

"On Monday a letter was sent to Mr. Welstead, ordering him to send six pounds to the house of a man named Darby Brian, of Skenabella, otherwise they would pursue him with fire and sword, night and day, until he should comply—and in the event of his not doing so, they would destroy him; and if agreed to, they would be his protector and friend until the day of GENERAL MASSACRE!"

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Richworth, of the brig Hannah, arrived at New-York the 23d inst. in 30 days from Teneriffe, reports, that "the day before he left Teneriffe, (June 22,) the English packet arrived, bringing the intelligence, that the Spanish General Mina had attacked a French corps of 12,000 troops, with only 8,000 of his own men, beat them, and took 4000 prisoners."—It is possible that such an event may have occurred, after the date of our last advices from Mina, (May 31,) and in time to have reached Teneriffe. On the 31st of May, Mina had taken refuge in Lan d'Urgel, with from two to three thousand men, according to the French official accounts; and the two divisions in pursuit of them, did not together number more than 6 or 7000. The difficulty to be reconciled is, how he could thus suddenly have augmented his forces so much, and also where he could have encountered so large a French division, unless it was the main force of Moncey himself. We hope the news will prove true; but we are inclined to believe it nothing more than an enlarged and improved edition of the affair of Vich, or some other skirmish.

Selections from late English papers.

BRICK-MAKING.—A patent or privilege has been obtained at St. Petersburg for a press for making bricks, which is not only to diminish the labour, but to perfect the forms of the bricks. By means of this machine, not only bricks, both solid and hollow can be made, but tubes straight or crooked, cornices, flutes for columns and other architectural ornaments. The patentee is a Mr. Thomas, who proposes to establish a model brick-yard with improved ovens for baking the bricks. Three or four men can produce, it is said, with his machine, from ten to twelve thousand bricks daily, of different forms.

RAPID COMMUNICATION—It is the practice of the Admiralty to hold certain communications with the outports daily, at 1 o'clock, by telegraphic despatch. The following is an instance of the wonderful celerity with which these communications are made:—Certain instructions relative to the regulation of the time-keeper, were on Tuesday night, communicated from the Admiralty office, London, to the Telegraph, Portsmouth, and an answer received in *one minute*, the whole distance being 144 miles. It is impossible to imagine any thing more perfect than this system of rapid communication must be.

RIPENING WALL FRUIT.—An experiment has been made by Mr. B. Dawes, for ripening wall fruit by covering the wall with black paint; and the result was, that the half of the vine nailed to the black part of his wall produced 20 lbs. 10 oz. of fine grapes, while that on the plain part yielded only 7 pounds. The fruit on the black part of the wall was also much finer, and the bunches larger. This practice is universal in Ireland. The reason is found in the increase of heat through the absorbent quality of [illegible] colour.

THE EYE.—At a meeting of the Royal Society of London, in March last, a paper from Charles Bell was read, showing that the eye has a motion not before noticed. Every time the eyelid descends, the eyeball ascends. If this were not the case, the surface of the eye would not be moistened. When we fall asleep the eyeball is also turned up. These motions are rapid and involuntary, and provided for the safeguard of the eye.

HONESTY.—A gentleman, lately deceased, left to a friend, among a variety of other property, a chest of tools with which he had been accustomed to amuse himself. The legatee having no use for the chest himself, sold it to a Quaker living near Brighton, who, on examining it, found in a secret drawer, 130 guineas. He immediately waited on the gentleman, saying, "Friend, thou didst sell me thy chest of tools, but thou didst not sell me thy money—here are thy 130 guineas." The satisfaction of the other party at this communication may be better imagined than described.

BOXING.—A match for 200 sovereigns and the Championship of England, was decided on Tuesday, near Andover, between *Spring* and *Neate*, in the presence of several thousand spectators, among whom, it seems, were many scores of the fair sex: only eight rounds were fought, in the third of which Neate ruptured the tendon of his right arm; and Spring won the battle in 34 minutes, without receiving a blow of consequence, while his adversary was dreadfully beaten. Spring, it appears, had the advantage from the beginning. In the fourth round Neate was much distressed in the "bellows line," when Spring first gave him a "a right handed rattler on the smeller," and then "a heavy throttler, which threw him from the close!"

St. Paul's Cathedral, London.—This structure was thirty five years in building, and cost seven hundred and thirty six thousand, seven hundred and twenty two pounds sterling. It is five hundred feet long, and two hundred and fifty feet wide; the summit of the dome is three hundred and forty feet high.

St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, was one hundred and five years building; it is seven hundred and twenty nine feet long, three hundred and sixty four wide, and four hundred and thirty seven feet high to the summit of the cross.

Courtship—An elegant writer has said, "that the period of our courtship is the happiest of our lives." If this position be true, it is impossible not to admire the prudence of a couple lately married, who protracted this period of felicity for 34 years. That they should at last think it necessary to unite the bands of wedlock, is a striking proof that all human felicity must some time or other have an end.

SHAMEFUL TURPITUDE.

From the Newark Eagle.

An unfeeling and notorious wretch, calling himself Dr. James Hamilton, (or Hambleton) introduced himself about a year ago, into a respectable family in this vicinity as a physician, from Montgomery county, (Pa.) on a tour of pleasure to Patterson.—During the course of this, his first visit, he ingratiated himself into favour with one of the young ladies belonging to the family, and upon parting, obtained the privilege of writing to her occasionally, which he did, from various places.—In a few months he repeated his visit, and having a pleasing address, a liberal and classical education, and withal an interesting and genteel person, he found but little difficulty in winding himself into her affections, and possessing himself of the confidence of her family and friends. Unexpectedly receiving information from New Orleans of the death of a brother, as he pretended, it became necessary for him to proceed with all possible speed to that place, for the purpose of taking charge of his brother's effects, and he was therefore obliged to shorten his visit, and leave the fond and unsuspecting objects of his villainous designs sooner, as he alledged, than he had anticipated. The first intelligence from him, after his pretended departure for New Orleans, was by letter, purporting to have been written immediately after his return, dated at Philadelphia, and stating his intention, after a short and necessary visit to his father, who was represented as a wealthy farmer, of Montgomery county, to return to the place where centered all his hopes and affections. A few days only elapsed before the fulfilment of his promise, and he soon again returned to poison the happiness, destroy the hopes, and wring with anguish the bosom of an affectionate family, of whose hospitalities he had been the unworthy recipient. Circumstances rendering an almost immediate return to his paternal home indispensably necessary, the marriage rites were hastened, and arrangements soon after made for the departure of the bride and groom, accompanied at the request of the former, by a younger sister, for Pennsylvania, where a pleasant and permanent residence was said to be provided for their reception. The departure of the party, however, was a short time protracted by the Doctor's disappointment in expected remittances from Philadelphia, and after some days of patient and unavailing anxiety, he obtained, through the agency of his affectionate bride, a loan of money from her unsuspecting father, with an understanding that it should be remitted from Philadelphia. All things being now ready, the happy party, after an affectionate parting with the family, set out early last week and embarked at New York, in the steam-boat line for Philadelphia. On their arrival at that place, they put up at a public house, to make the necessary arrangements for their projected journey into the interior. The ladies upon entering their lodgings, immediately retired to change their travelling dresses and the Doctor stepped out, as he said, to a barber's shop to get shaved. His long and extraordinary stay, however, exciting some apprehensions and alarm, particular inquiries were made, and he was traced to the barber's shop, which, however, he had left an hour or two previous; and where, by the necromantic art and alchymical skill of the *Frizzeur*, lo! in a moment his hair and whiskers were changed from brown to black: after which he disappeared, doubtless as secure in his new disguise as if Venus had enveloped him in a cloud of concealment, as in the olden time, or Minerva covered him with her ægis. The unfortunate and inconceivably distressing situation of the afflicted females we shall not attempt to pourtray:—the feeling heart may have some conception of their anguish, but it is not in the power of our pen to describe it. Friendless, forsaken, and pennyless—strangers in a strange place, without friends to comfort or console them, all their fond hopes, their delusive expectations vanished, and in a moment of expected bliss they were thus overwhelmed in sorrow and dismay.

N. B.—Since writing the above, we have been informed that this Dr. Hamilton is the same person who perpetrated a similar fraud upon a young lady in Vermont, about six months ago, which then went the round of the papers, and must be within the recollection of every body. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, and is said to have graduated at William's College, (Mass.)

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

The following horrid instance of suicide is taken from the Maryland Republican.

William Hood, residing on the head of Severn, aged about 45 years, and having a family of ten children and a wife pregnant, on Friday last at 11 o'clock, took three of his children from his house, and made them assist him in erecting a three square pen of fodder, rails, &c. large enough for himself to set in—which when he had completed, he sent his son Joshua, aged about 11 years, to the house for a chunk of fire—the child at first resolutely refused, but on being threatened with death if he did not obey, he finally brought fire—the father then set himself down in the pen and obliged his son to set fire to the fodder—he then folded his arms and began with great glee "Drink about boys and drown all sorrow," which he continued to sing until the flames extended five or six feet above his head, when one of his neighbors discovered his situation and hastened to extricate him—on seizing him by the arm for that purpose, he found him so much burnt that the skin left the flesh—he however dragged him out of the flames—the enfuriated maniac in a rage, seized a club, and swore by his maker he would kill him for interfering. Mr. Belt was compelled to retreat for his life, and Hood *returned into the fire* and continued there until the family, alarmed by Mr. Belt, reached the place and again dragged him from the flames, too far burnt to make further resistance, his nose and one of his ears were burnt off, the wind-pipe exposed, and in other respects he was dreadfully mutilated.—He was taken to the house and medical aid immediately sent for—at night he recovered his speech sufficiently to tell his wife that "his master" had come for him the day before, but he was not ready for him—that he would be for him again that night, but he was not yet prepared, but that next day at 11 o'clock, when he came again, he should be ready and would 'go. He said his object was to have burnt up soul and body, so as to deprive the devil of his expectation. To the last he continued imprecating in the bitterest terms those who had prevented his purpose. He lingered in a dreadful manner until Saturday at 11 o'clock, and then expired. He is represented to have been a man of singular manners and intemperate habits.—*What a lesson!*

AMERICAN CALICOES.—An establishment for printing Calicoes will shortly be put in operation at Taunton, Massachusetts, which, when completed, will be a valuable acquisition to Cotton Manufactures in that quarter. At Chelmsford, a large establishment of this description was put in operation a short time since. Cotton manufacturing is one of the principal branches of domestic industry in this state, and at this time requires every attention from those interested in it. The quantity of cotton goods now unsold is very large, and will probably increase before the fall sales commence, consequently at that time, the sales will be very limited. Calicoes can be made in this country of a quality superior to most of those made in, and imported from Europe, and can be sold equally cheap. I should regret very much to learn that this state, which has always been considered a manufacturing state, should be the last to commence a new branch of manufacturing, that would give a certain market for a vast amount of cotton goods; I would therefore, propose to the cotton manufacturers to form a company for printing calicoes, and bleaching, which is a part of the process. The good effects will be immediately perceived from the increasing consumption of American goods.—*Providence Journal.*

PHRENOLOGY.

Louisville, (Ken.) June 24.—At the solicitation of several gentlemen of this place, Dr. Caldwell, one of the professors of the Medical School at Lexington, has consented to deliver a course of Lectures on Phrenology, embracing an analysis of the human mind, so far as its operations are connected with the brain. The principle advocates of this science are Doctors Gall and Spurzheim, of Germany. Their "philosophy may be summed up in two propositions; 1st. that the mind manifests a plurality of innate faculties, meaning by the word faculty, a power or instrument of thought of a limited nature, having specific functions: and secondly, that each faculty manifests itself by means of distinct organs, and that these organs are different parts of the brain.

"It is a system of the philosophy of man, embracing the consideration of his moral and intellectual faculties, and the apparent connection of these faculties with his organic constitution. It never pretends to enable us to predict actions; but it treats only of powers and capacities in general."

In pursuance of these ideas, they contend that each faculty of the mind is indicated by certain indicia or organic points on the exterior surface of the head, and that a proficient in the science can discover the distinguishing traits of character in any person, by a minute examination of these points—which have always been known to exist on the surface of the head, but which previous to the observations of Gall and Spurzheim, had never attracted any particular attention.

"The applications of the system are numerous and diversified. The subjects on which it is peculiarly calculated to throw a powerful light, are Education, the Philosophy of Criticism, Criminal Legislation and Insanity."

The Woodbury (N. J.) Herald of Wednesday last, relates a distressing occurrence which happened in that village on the 21st inst. Mr. Marks Jennings, residing within a mile and a half of the town, sent out two lads with a horse and cart, to do some work in his meadows. They were gone all the afternoon, and towards evening, Mr. J. surprised at their not returning, went out to see what detained them. On coming near the place where he had sent them to work, he discovered the cart overturned in a ditch, and the horse with it. As neither of the young men were in sight, he concluded they had gone for assistance, and after calling upon them repeatedly without receiving an answer, Mr. J. attempted the extrication of the horse himself, in doing which, he observed something above the water, having the appearance of the horse's leg, but after getting the animal out, it proved to be the leg of the oldest boy. With considerable difficulty he raised the lifeless body of the first lad, and under him was found that of the younger boy. Mr. Jennings supposes that they were both sitting in the cart when driving over a small bridge which they had to cross to go to the meadow—that the horse made a short turn upon the bridge, and ran the cart wheel on a post, which overturned it—that the boys finding themselves going, jumped from the cart into the ditch, and before they could recover themselves, the horse and cart were precipitated on top of them, which caused instant suffocation. The oldest of the lads, James S. Reeves, was about 19, and the youngest, Samuel Garwood, 14 years of age.—Thus have two promising youths, half brothers, perhaps the prop of the declining years of a widowed parent, been snatched away by a violent and untimely death!

The same paper contains another distressing accident which took place on Saturday week. Mr. Jacob Williams, an old and respectable man, living near Clementon, Gloucester county, while engaged in pitching hay from a wagon, fell from the load with such force as to break his neck. He did not survive an instant. Truly may it be said, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Strange subject of Complaint.—A Kentucky Editor, contemplating the rapid increase of newspapers, seems to think that the burden will shortly become too weighty for the mail stage. We should therefore propose, that each printer should restrict his exchanges with his brother printers, to as small a compass as possible, from humanity to the horses. They will shortly be burthened with congressional eloquence, with more patriotic effusions, and more self panegyric, than they will be able to draw, and much more than they would read, if they could suddenly be transformed from horses into men.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—A letter dated Port Talbot, June 20, gives an account of a very singular phenomenon, which lately occurred in the waters of Lake Erie. On the 30th of May, about sunset, the lake being calm and smooth and the weather fair, the waters suddenly rose perpendicularly, rushed up the channel of Otter Creek, drove a schooner of 35 tons from her moorings, threw her on high ground, and rolled over the beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half. The noise occasioned by its rushing, was truly astonishing. The same phenomenon took place at Little Creek, 20 miles from the other.

The following is from the St. Genevieve (Missouri) Correspondent of June 17th:

"The Big Field of this town, containing upwards of 7,000 acres, was entirely under water, and in some parts from four to eight feet deep.—Very little of the grain which had been planted, remains; and the poor French population of this town, who entirely live by their cultivation in the Big Field, will be driven to the greatest distress, or forced to seek a subsistence in the interior.—The Mississippi was higher than ever it was known to be before, except in the year 1811."

Curious Circumstance.—Sometime in June, 1822, Wm. M'Kinley, Esq. put a letter into the post office at West Liberty, in this county, directed to Allen & Grant, Pittsburg, which miscarried. In about a year afterwards the same money was returned to Mr. M'Kinley, through the post office, in a letter that had in it neither name nor date. The letter was without a post-mark, and unaccompanied with a way-bill. The probability is, that the money was taken by some Postmaster, who has been afraid to use it, and compelled to restore it by compunctions of conscience.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

NAVAL.—The Boston Evening Gazette states, that Captain Hull has been appointed to command the United States squadron in the Pacific Ocean, at his own request. His original expectation was to have relieved Captain Jones in the Mediterranean, in which case Commodore Chauncey was to have proceeded to the Pacific. This arrangement was altered at the solicitation of Captain Hull, who will sail to his point of destination in the United States frigate, now at Norfolk, in the course of a short time.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, the Legislative Council of Florida have determined to fix the seat of the Territorial Government in the tract of country which lies between the Suwanney and Oclockaney rivers. An act has been passed appointing Commissioners to view that part of the territory, and select the most suitable site, which being done, and a report made to the Governor, he is authorized to convene the next Territorial Council at the place designated by the Commissioners, if sufficient accommodations can be obtained there.

In the Island of St. Michael, a single Orange tree has produced 20,000 Oranges, which at two cents each would sell in England for £216 13s 4d.

Weekly Compendium.

Health.—There has but one death occurred in Newport, (R. I.) since the 15th June last. This is a rare instance in a population of upwards of seven thousand, more especially in the summer season.

We notice in the Concord Patriot of July 7th, that the Legislature of New-Hampshire has appropriated $1000 for the education of deaf and dumb children at Hartford.

Suicide.—Last Monday morning, about day light, Elizabeth Guyton, a maiden lady, aged about 60 years, residing eight or nine miles from Belle Air, (Md.) committed suicide by hanging herself with a piece of an old scine which she twisted into a kind of rope. She had for some time past discovered signs of partial derangement, and no doubt she committed this fearful act under the influence of insanity.

P. Paul William, Prince of Wirtemberg, arrived at Franklin, (Missouri,) on the 11th ult. and proceded on his tour the next day. It is his intention to ascend the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellow Stone River.

There are now in the city of Boston twenty-eight churches, viz—Unitarians 9; Calvanistic Congregationalists 4; Baptists 4; Methodists 2; Episcopalians 4; Universalists 3; Roman Catholics 2; besides eight societies that have no public houses of worship.

Le Comte Gregoire Orloff, a Russian nobleman, has introduced, in French, an essay upon music in Italy, from the most remote era to the present time, two vols. 8vo.

SUICIDE.—We understand a young man, of Charlotte, (Vermont), aged about twenty years, by the name of Isaac Straw, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in the barn, on the morning of the 5th instant, where he remained until the morning following. It appears he had been guilty of some improper conduct, and was severely reprimanded, which had such an effect on his mind, that he took this method to put an end to all his troubles.

Cincinnati (Ohio,) was unusually sickly about the 5th inst. The interments for the week ending on the 23d of June, amounted to *fifteen*; and it is said, nineteen were interred the week preceding.

It appears by a letter from Mr. Shaler, our Consul General with the Barbary States, that he is determined to have satisfaction of the Dey of Algiers for the outrage committed on the American consul there last year.

Boston Banks.—Several of the Banks in Boston will not receive any silver under half a dollar unless of American coin. The New-England Bank pays out American silver in any reasonable quantity.

Dr. Carnahan, the President elect of Nassau Hall, was met at Trenton, N. J. on the 17th inst. on his way to Princeton College, by a number of Students from the institution, and escorted to his new residence.

From the seventh report of the Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, it appears that 119 persons have at different periods been admitted into that institution. Fifty have left the Asylum and sixty-nine remain.

Mr. GALLATIN, our late Minister to France, accompanied by his son, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, arrived in Washington city on Tuesday last, from New-York.

Accident.—A young man of Shenango township, Crawford county, Penn. a few days since, returning home on horseback, with a scythe which he had taken to a neighbouring house to grind, the horse started, and the heel of the scythe caught a bush, which drew it across the young man's body, and cut him in so shocking a manner as to cause instant death.

Mr. Sloan who died in Boston on Monday last, is supposed to have lost his life by the bite or sting of some insect or reptile disturbed in removing some Hides. Of reptiles, the Centipede and Scorpion are sometimes seen in cargoes from places between the Tropics.

Peter Cochran was tried before the Municipal Court in Boston last week, for using and exercising great tyranny and cruelty to a horse, while driving him in a waggon through the streets of Boston, and fined five dollars and costs of court.

Danville, Ky., July 5.—Mr. Crawford Masterson put an end to his existence on Monday last by suspending himself with his pocket handkerchief upon the limb of an apple-tree at the residence of his father, near this place. Mr. M. was a young man of about 18 years of age, of exemplary deportment, of good morals, and steady habits.

Mission to Hayti.—The Rev. Thomas Paul, of Boston, (a very estimable colored man,) has embarked on his mission to Hayti, with letters of introduction to President Boyer, and with judicious instructions for the regulation of his ministry in that island.

Didot, of Paris, is improving on the German invention of Types to print Maps and Charts.

GREAT FORTUNE.—Mr. Thelluson, a Swiss merchant, who died worth 600,000*l.* disinherited his children by will, and left his whole fortune, to be reserved for accumulation for 90 years, then, (when it would amount to 17,000,000*l.* or $75,650,00), to a single individual, to take his name.

A melancholy accident occurred on lately, in Scott county, (Ken.) 7 miles from Lexington, Mr. Carroll, a young gentleman about 22 or 23 years of age, who was walking in his field during a thunder storm, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning.

A Good Shot.—A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the *seconds* who stood too near his *principal* was dangerously wounded.

The Master Tailors of Hartford, (Conn.) have resolved not to employ journeymen who are intemperate in the use of ardent spirits; and to forbid their apprentices bringing any spirituous liquors to their shops.

Louisville, Ky. July 8.—Mr. S. H. Cook, one of our most extensive dealers in money, says that specie sold yesterday morning at 99½ per cent. advance in Commonwealth's money; during the day he bought it at 103—and before night sold it at 105!

The Board of Health of the City of New-York have recommended the citizens to abstain from the practice of watering the streets by means of water drawn from the rivers, during the months of July, August and September.

Revolutionary Reminiscence.—In July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was first read in Worcester, (Mass.) by Isaiah Thomas, Esq. now, we believe, the oldest Printer living in the United States.—It was read from the roof of the porch of the Meeting House, and received with loud cheers and congratulations.

A few days ago a thrush carried off a lace cap from a grass-plot in York, and employed it in elegantly lining its nest on the top of a tree.

The number of Scotchmen, and immediate descendants of Scotchmen, in Liverpool, is estimated at 20,000.

The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Cantos of Don Juan are advertised in London, as in the press.

A pleasant climate.—The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year: June 23, snow melts: July 1, snow gone: July 9, fields quite green, July 17, plants in flower: August 18, snow, continuing from August 18 to June 23, following.

The Princess Augusta of England is travelling on the continent under the title of the Countess of Hoya.

The malignant fever has made great havoc in some respectable families near Cahawba, state of Alabama. Francis Gaines, Esq. lately died with it; since which the same disease has carried off his mother, his wife, and a sister. Two of his children are at present so low with it they are not expected to live.

An intelligent gentleman, a passenger in the Kingston Packet, states that, from the continuance of extreme dry weather for many months in Cuba, so immense a number of cattle and horse kind have fallen a sacrifice to it, that the loss in value is estimated at a million of dollars.

An eminent builder has computed that there are now 26,000 new houses contracted for in and about London. If an average of four inmates to each house be allowed, this would make an increase of population within the bills of mortality of upwards 100,000 souls.

A Pirate seized.—A seaman who belonged to the schr. Bee, at the time she was captured by pirates, about a year ago, while walking in Broadway, New-York, last week, recognized a Spaniard whom he seized and dragged before the Police Magistrates, declaring him to be one of the most active of the men on board the piratical vessel.—The representations of the seaman were so positive, that the Spaniard was committed for further examination.

Gen. Harrison has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the rescue of the blacks who were carried off from the vicinity of Vincennes on the 23d of May, by a gang of kidnappers. The family stolen consists of eight persons—Jack Butler, with his wife and six children, all *born free.*—Jack served out his time with the General, who for six years past has given him a farm rent free.

Mr. Luman B. Slade, a young man of Madison county, New-York, of fair reputation, was found dead in his distillery, a few days since, standing upon his knees, with his neck resting in the loop of a rope. It is said that he had previously disputed upon the possibility of a person's committing suicide in this way—and the jury, under the impression that he had fallen a prey to his own fatal curiosity, brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

Richard Johnson was tried last Tuesday week, at Barnstable, Mass. for the alledged murder of Mary Cuff. The Nantucket Enquirer says—the testimony, trenching so nicely upon both sides of the dividing line between positive and circumstantial, rendered the trial painfully interesting. This interest was heightened by the consideration, that no similar trial had taken place in that county for the period of *forty-five years*, and no capital conviction during a century. Verdict not guilty.

A total Eclipse of the Moon took place on Tuesday evening. Scarce a cloud obscured "the clear blue vault of Heaven," and the most favorable opportunity, therefore, was afforded for the observations of Astronomers, and for the speculations of those whose curiosity supplied the place of skill. The Eclipse began about half past 8, and the obscuration advanced until it became total, at half past 10 o'clock, and terminated a little after midnight.

The Huntsville Alabama Republican, of the 4th instant, states, that on the preceding Sunday, as two lads of that place, 10 or 12 years of age, were quarrelling, one of them seized a common pocket knife, and gave the other several severe stabs, in the forehead, throat and side—the one which entered his side penetrated the cavity of the chest; but although at first the wound was thought to be mortal, the lad is now recovering. The boy who gave the wounds immediately fled, and has not yet been taken.

Drowned, in the river at Concord, New Hampshire, Mr. Abraham Sanburn, aged 33. The circumstances attending his death should operate as a caution to those who are in the habit of exercising themselves in swimming. Being an expert swimmer, he undertook to dive from a large raft where the water was supposed to be 25 or 30 feet deep, and bring up a clam from the bottom. This he accomplished two or three times, and was warned against another attempt, as being dangerous; but making an unusual effort he went down, and came up directly under the raft. He was heard whilst in this situation, and was seen to put his hand up through an aperture, but the raft being large he could not extricate himself and being composed of heavy timber and covered partly with stones, it could not be separated. Consequently the unfortunate man sunk in a watery grave, leaving a wife and two small children, who were dependant on his exertions for support.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Baptist denomination held its triennial session, in the city of Washington, on the first of May last. From a statement which accompanies the report of their proceedings it appears, that there are in the United States, 2314 churches of that denomination, containing 206,140 members, besides a number of associations from which no particular information has been received within the last year.

U. S. SHIP DECOY.

Letters from an officer of this ship to his friend in Bridgeton, (N. J.) state, that the fever which has proved so fatal on board of her, was occasioned by limestone ballast, collected at Cayo Hueaso, in which was intermixed a quantity of snails, moss, and other animal and vegetable substances which had become putrid. In discharging the ballast at Craney island, on a piece of rock weighing about 10 lbs. were found seven putrified muscles. Two new cases of fever had occurred among the crew at Craney island, one of which had proved fatal.—The ship was ordered, after discharging her old and taking in new ballast, to proceed to Washington.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, July 26, 1823.

The present number closes the second year of our editorial duties—we shall not pretend to urge our claims on the liberality of our patrons, as we have always found them ready and pleased to settle with us whenever we called upon them for their dues; we are zealous only to deserve a continuation of that same free and generous support with which the public have distinguished us since our commencement. The distance between us and some of our friends in the country, precludes the possibility of hearing from them often, yet we request them not to forget us, for we frequently find their communications more solid and entertaining than some which we receive from our correspondents in the city.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Tampico, it is stated that affairs in Mexico continued apparently tranquil, awaiting the determination of the Congress. It does not appear that Iturbide has left any party in the country. The Mexican population, although they commit no acts of hostility against the old Spaniards that still remain among them, are suspicious of their intentions and jealous of their influence with the clergy. Trade with foreigners was not discouraged—but a duty of 27½ per cent. levied on all importations permitted—a few articles of trade prohibited, and all provisions from the United States.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

Several gentlemen lately arrived in the city of New-York, from Illinois and Missouri, give it as their firm belief, that the attempt to introduce the horrors of slavery into the state of Illinois, will prove abortive. The great majority of the people are opposed to slavery, and are disgusted, besides, at the shameful manner in which the resolution, directing the sense of the people to be taken upon the question of calling a Convention, was passed.

Internal Improvement.—The states of Ohio and Kentucky have projected a canal by the falls of Louisville. A canal there, of but two miles and a half in extent, and the cost of which would not exceed $150,000, would make the navigation complete from Pittsburg to New Orleans. The extra expense of transportation round the falls amounted last year to as much as the canal would cost.

MARINER'S CHURCH.

The sail loft on North Wharves, between Market and Arch streets, formerly occupied as a place of worship for Mariners, being too confined and uncomfortable, and the session room more recently used, being at an inconvenient distance from the water side, a lot of ground has been purchased in Water street, between Walnut and Chesnut, (having a front of seventy-five feet, and extending sixty-two and a half feet towards the river,) on which it is intended to erect a Mariners' Church; and it is hoped the projectors will receive such encouragement as will enable them to complete the building during the present season.

The drawing of the Second Class, New Series Lottery, took place at New-York on Wednesday afternoon. The $20,000 prize was sold by Mr. P. Canfield, and the $5,000 prize by Messrs G. & R. Waite.

Captain Miercken, of the brig Ann, who arrived at this port, in 11 days from La Guira, informs, that previous to his sailing, news had reached that place of the surrender of Maracayho to the Colombian forces. This report is confirmed by the official account, received at New-York.

A son of Mr. George Taylor, Baker, in Bank-street, aged about 12 years, was thrown from a market cart on Wednesday morning in Chesnut-street; the wheel passing over his head, fractured his scull in a shocking manner. There is but little hopes of his recovery.

University of Pennsylvania.—The charge of the Provost to the Senior Class, previous to their commencement, will be delivered to-morrow in St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street, at the usual time of morning service.

The commissioners of the District of the Northern Liberties have offered a reward of $300, for apprehending and prosecuting to conviction the nefarious offender, who caused the late fire in that vicinity.

FIRE.—A Pottery, situate near the intersection of Front-street and the Frankford Road, Northern Liberties, was entirely consumed on Thursday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

Two boys, not more than thirteen years of age were, on Wednesday afternoon, committed to Prison by Alderman Christian, on a charge of having stolen a considerable amount of property in specie, watches, and other articles. A man to whom they stated they were in the habit of selling what they stole, was arrested and bound over.

One of the workmen on the Canal at Reading, Penn. named Owen Dupue, was so shockingly mangled, last week, by the premature discharge of some gunpowder in blowing a rock, that he expired almost immediately.

THEATRICAL.—The Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday says,—"Mr. Jefferson, whose unrivalled comic powers began to awaken the torpid curiosity of our city, will perform for the last time in Boston, on Monday evening, when he will depart for Philadelphia."

Mrs. Burke appeared for the seventh time at the Pavilion Theatre, New-York, last evening, in the opera of the Farmer, written by O'Keefe. Her engagement there is nearly expired.

Messrs. Allen and Porter, formerly of the Tivoli theatre, are now performing at the Columbian Theatre, New-York.

The benefits at the Circus in New-York are nearly finished. The grand Pony Races from Tom and Jerry have excited much mirth. Mr. Williams, has recovered from his accident so as to take his station in the company—as has also Mr. Hunter, who was recently seriously injured by a fall from his horse. The dramatic spectacle of Lodoiska was got up for the first time this week; Count Florisky by Mrs. Tatnall.

Mr. Booth's engagement at Washington city terminates to-night. On Thursday evening, he performed King Lear.

M. Aimo, a singer of great fame, from Paris, and last from New-Orleans, has arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) on his way north.

The Common Council of New-Orleans have loaned Mr. Caldwell a sum of money to build a Theatre, being the third erected in that city. In New-Orleans certain gambling houses pay $5000 per annum for a license, and the Mayor sits in the Theatre, and if the actors don't know their parts, or misbehave, he sends them to the watch-house.

COMMUNICATION.

INFORMATION TO TRAVELLERS.—The Old Columbian Line still continues to leave the upper, or north side of Market-street wharf, every Sunday at 7 o'clock, A. M. by steam boat Pennsylvania, and arrive in New-York by steam boat William Penn, captain Myers, the same day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Second Edition.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, July 25.—The packet ship Nestor, captain Lee, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, by which we have received papers of the 16th ult. and London papers to the evening of the 14th. They announce no new events of importance; those of the last date are principally filled with the proceedings of the great meeting held at the London Tavern, to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards. Lord William Bentinck presided. The sum of £4,795 was subscribed. In the course of the proceedings, the editor of the London Sun came forward and stated that the false accounts relative to the affairs of Spain, which had appeared in the English papers, were prepared in Paris, and produced proof that he had received overtures from Paris to publish such articles as should be furnished through the French embassy, at the rate of 300 francs per article. The editor of the Courier ridicules the idea that the few thousands which may be subscribed, can aid Spain in her present difficulties. It is demonstrated beyond a question, says this paper, that nine-tenths of the people of Spain, are either indifferent or hostile to the Constitution—if it was not so, the Duke of Angouleme could not maintain himself in Spain, nor Moncey in Catalonia, against the great population of that province.

The diplomatic agents of Russia and Austria were about to leave Paris for Madrid.

The arrival in Paris, of the Charge d'Affairs of Prussia for Spain is every moment expected.

Col. Boutourlin, Aid-de-camp to the emperor of Russia, has also left Paris, to convey the congratulations of his master to the duke d'Angouleme. Col. Boutourlin intends to solicit his royal higness permission to share the campaign with the French army.

The King of England attended the Ascot races on the third day. He was attended by many noblemen, among them was Lord Wellington, and several Foreign Princes. The Duke of York was also on the course, in a forest green undress, attended by a single groom.

The directors of the Bank of England, with a view of extending the employment of their capital, have adopted the resolution of making advances of money on the security of Bank Stock, at the rate of three per cent interest.

The Marquis of Salisbury died June 15, at six o'clock at his seat, Theobalds, Hatfield, Herts.

Our Dublin papers of the 10th of June contain many particulars of outrages in Ireland, Mr. Crofts is dead of his wounds.

A gentleman arrived in London, from Barcelona, states, that he saw Mina there, who was preparing an expedition for the frontiers of France; he had demanded 5000 cockades, and several thousand rations for his troops, which was immediately complied with. Five hundred women at Barcelona, have formed themselves into a corps, dressed in jackets and armed with pikes fully determined to lose their lives in defence of their city. Mina's army is estimated by the informant at about 34,000 well disciplined men. This story is not a very probable one, as in the first place, Mina is not in Barcelona, and in the second, if Mina has any thing like 34,000 men, he is entitled to no praise for letting Moncey occupy Catalonia so long with only two thirds of that force.

The London Sun of the evening of the 14th of June, contains a letter from their correspondent at Paris, dated on the evening of the 13th, in which it is stated, that Count Abisbal, whose career is finished in Spain, by the distrust which he has excited, will return to France, where he is preceded by strong recommendations.

A report was circulated in Paris, that Ballasteros had taken Saragossa. Letters from that place, dated the 28th of May, state that he had levied a contribution of 100,000 piastres, which had given great support to the Constitutionalists.

It is also announced as certain, that the Straits of Gibraltar are covered with privateers under the Spanish flag, which board and capture all vessels under the French flag.

The regency at Madrid were organizing the Spanish Guards, and intended to summon, in the name of Ferdinand, the garrisons of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and other strong places.

The two French armies marching for Seville, are preceded by 3 or 4,000 men each, of Spanish Royalists.

Accounts from Puycerda, states that Mina, who was at Seu d'Urgel on the 4th, had made a rapid movement on the Balaguer, and escaped from the French Generals, who thought they had made quite sure of him. An article from Perpignan, June 2, says news had been received from Barcelona, that General Manso had arrived in Upper Catalonia, and effected a junction with Mina, with 6000 men. It is added, that as soon as his arrival was known, a great military council was held at the head quarters of the 4th corps. He was one of the most active officers in the last peninsula war. He was originally a miller, who fired with indignation at his country's wrongs and smarting under personal ones, organized a guerilla party, which became very formidable. He still wears a portion of the miller's dress, which makes him popular among the peasantry.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT REPORT.

A Spanish gentleman now in this city, has this morning received a letter from a friend of his at the Havana, a very respectable merchant of that city, Don Juan Perez Garcia, dated the 12th July, wherein he states, that by a vessel which had a very short passage from Cadiz, they had received official news, that the inhabitants of Madrid have spontaneously risen on the French, and after a furious contest, killed and wounded an immense number, and made 900 prisoners. Also, that Gen. Mina had thrice engaged the division of the French army operating in Catalonia, and as often repulsed and routed them with great loss on the side of the invaders. This letter further mentions, that a vessel of war had entered the port of Havana from Martinique, bringing propositions from the authorities of the latter island inviting the Cubeans to join the French cause. The emissary who brought these propositions was answered by the government and inhabitants of the Havana, with the utmost indignation, and with all the dignity becoming men determined to remain firmly attached to their country's cause.—The vessel which brought the former accounts from Cadiz, only arrived at Havana the 11th July, i. e. one day previous to the date of the letter in question.

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 18.—Blacks move first.

11 to 15	27 to 24	13 to 22	27 to 24
22 17	10 15	26 17	11 15
15 19	22 18	7 10	18 11
24 15	15 22	31 26	8 15
10 19	24 15	10 19	14 10
23 16	*3 7	32 27	6 9
12 19	30 25	2 7	10 7
25 22	9 13	17 14	9 14
7 10	25 18	7 11	Whites win.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JOHN LIGGET, Merchant, to Miss EMILY FRANCES, daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Remington, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 20th inst. by George Bartram, Esq. Mr. JOHN W. BURBAGE, to Mrs. ELEANOR SMITH, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. R. F. Ferguson, Mr. AMOS DAVIS, to Miss SUSAN DAVIS, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq. to Mrs. HANNAH M. SHUTE, both of this city.

On Monday, 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr Cummiskey, Mr. CHARLES M'GAUGHAN, to Miss CATHERINE M'CORMICK, all of this city.

At New-York, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Peixotto, JOSEPH B. NONES, Esq. of Philadelphia, late of the U. S. navy, to Miss EVELINE, youngest daughter of Moses Leon, Esq. of New-York.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. TREVIS SHAW, to Miss ELIZA RHOADS, daughter of the late Philip Rhoads.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Johnston, Mr. JAMES M. MASON, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN S. FOSDICK, eldest daughter of Richard Fosdick, Esq. of that city.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, RACHEL WILLIAMS, wife of Thomas Williams.

On Wednesday morning, the amiable Miss JULIA STOCKDALE.

On Wednesday afternoon, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM, sen. aged 85.

On Tuesday evening, of a lingering disease, GEORGE MUSTIN, jun. aged 65.

On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, JAMES C. KENTON, Grocer.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Mrs. MAGDALENA WILLIS, aged 77.

On the 19th inst. at his residence in Frankford, Mr. FREDERICK MONTMOLLIN, aged 60.

On Thursday morning last, Miss ROSINA M. SCHLOSSER, aged 56.

At Paris, in May last, FRANCIS BREUIL, jun. formerly a resident of Philadelphia.

At Grenada, on the 8th ultimo, A. F. Webster, Esq. in the 43d year of his age. This gentleman was a native of Grenada, and highly respected in that community. He was uncommonly large and stout in his person as may be well imagined, when his corpse weighed 555 pounds. It was impossible from its bulk, to get the coffin into the door of the house where he was; his body was therefore put into it in the street, and carried to the grave by 20 persons, although the place of interment was not many yards distant.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	38	88	126
In Baltimore,	10	55	65
In New-York,	28	61	89

NOTE.—In this city, 34 children died of the cholera morbus. In Baltimore, there were 47 deaths under five years of age.

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

Sugar and Molasses, Postponed,

On Monday, at 10 o'clock on Eyre & Massey's wharf, third below Chesnut street,

150 boxes Havana Sugar, and 28 hhds. Molasses, landing from brig Union, from St. Jago.

Package Sale of Cotton Yarn.

On Wednesday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, without reserve, to close a concern,

20,000 lbs. superior Cotton Twist and filling, No. 5 to 18.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE,

From No. 237, Market Street, to No. 51, NORTH SECOND STREET—between Market and Arch.

WHERE he offers for Sale a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Cashnetts, Blankets, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Super super White Merino Flannel, Plain and Figured Bombazetts, Bombazines, Cambrick, Jackonet, Mull Mull, Book Muslins, &c. Domestic and Imported Shirting Muslin, Domestic Plaid, Stripe Checks, &c. Irish Linens, Calico, Ginghams, Satins, Cotton Cassimeres, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Sewing Silks, Cottons, Patent Thread Needles, &c. Which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices.

july 26—tf W. M. HANSELL.

S. Potter & Co.

Booksellers & Stationers,

HAVE *removed* from No. 85 to No. 115 CHESNUT STREET, a few doors below Fourth street, and *directly opposite the Post-Office*, where Books in every department of Literature and Science may be purchased on the lowest terms. Orders from Library Companies, Country Merchants and Teachers, respectfully solicited, with the assurance that they will meet with prompt attention and liberal discount.

july 26

IRVING'S CATECHISMS.

JUST received and for sale, by H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, Irving's Catechisms of Roman History, Grecian History, English History, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Grecian Antiquities, Roman Antiquities, Jewish Antiquities, Classical Biography, Universal History, and Mythology.

REVIEWS.—These are very excellent books for the education of youth, uniting the utile cum dulce.

European Magazine, Oct. 1820.

These little volumes are well adapted for the purpose of education.—New Monthly Magazine.

These very useful publications reflect great credit on the author, for his particular care and attention in the formation of youthful minds. They are peculiarly adapted for schools, and in families where education is carried on.

july 26—tf European Magazine.

Fair is the lily when by morns 'tis bent,
Fair is the wild flow'r 'math a monument;
Fair is the di'mond that rests upon the eye,
When the first rays of morn upon it flow;
But fairer far is Cupid's Golden dart,
And the first sigh from woman's captive heart.
And would you have in youth's fresh hour such prize,
And rivals to your "lady's love" defeat—
The heart soon follows where delights the eyes;
And the true gate of love is 169 Chesnut street;
There gallants, by your "plighted troths" repair,
And COX will show you how to win the fair—
For lovely dames in shabby coats do mostly frown,
Then get them dressed, and pull their proud hearts down.

Philadelphia Coat scouring establishment.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 169, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *.* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season.—july 26—6m

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN for Guineas, Sovereigns, Doubloons, American Gold and Spanish Dollars at

GIBBS's Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 44, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

july 26—tf

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

AN ENIGMA.

Extracted from a New England Almanac of 1808.

There was a man of Adam's race,
Who had a certain dwelling place,
A house complete, well cover'd o'er,
Where no man lived, since nor before.
'Twas not compos'd by human art,
Brick, wood nor stone in any part:
Its windows bright, its parts were neat,
Its structure every way complete.
'Twas not on any hill or plain,
Nor on the earth, nor on the main.
'Twas not in heaven, 'twas not in hell
But in this place, where mortals dwell.
Now if you know this man of fame
Tell me where he lives, and what's his name.

LECTOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Many people about Buckingham, in Bucks County, can remember old Isaac Leteh, who died some twenty years ago. He was supposed to be a little slack twisted, yet was an inoffensive, harmless kind of man, and though his mind appeared to have no great variety of subjects upon which to occupy its powers, there were some wherein its strength was applied with a remarkable vigour. By some means it had chalked out for him such lines of religious duty, that no temptation the most flattering to his favourite palate, could induce him to overleap the boundaries prescribed. His memory on a few subjects was wonderfully retentive. It was remarkable, that for a great many years, he was invariably as certain as an almanac in designating the day of the month. On this question he was never at a loss for an answer and was always correct. He had a strong relish for good eating; it was perhaps his greatest weakness that in this case he sometimes went by no other guage than the complete destruction of all that was set before him, and rarely ever would acknowledge he had enough, only saying, "it 'ill do."

L.

Sketches of Uncommon Characters.

THE EMPECINADO.

A life of Brigadier General Don Juan Martin, generally styled the Empecinado, with an account of his military operations, has recently been published. We have extracted the following description of his person.

"This extraordinary man is a little above the middle stature, with a firmly knit and muscular frame which indicates a capability of sustaining privation and fatigue; his complexion is dark, his beard strong and of a sable hue, his eyes black, animated and sparkling. His mental powers are strong and calm in acting, and both clear and quick in perceiving. Of his superiority he has given unequivocal proofs in the high military talent he displayed—for he is active, enterprising, judicious, and by his personal example inspiring the brave with heroism and the timid with resolution—in his letters—in his celebrated address to his King—and, in the manner in which he has borne adversity, calumny and prosperity. The qualities of his heart are of a corresponding stamp, for he was dutiful and affectionate to his aged parent. He raised and organized an army without money and without support, when surrounded by an active enemy, and though exposed to great difficulties, and embarrassed by envy, jealousy, intrigue, and mutiny, he was victorious over the experienced commanders and disciplined legions of hostile France. In him the great and various qualities are combined which constitute a true patriot and hero. His deeds and his name will be handed down to the latest ages, and call for the veneration and imitation not only of his countrymen but of mankind."

DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Anderson, in his life of this great moralist and lexicographer, after noting his foibles, says,

"With these defects there was, however, scarcely a virtue of which he was not in principle possessed. He was humane, charitable, affectionate and generous. His most intemperate sallies were the effects of an irritable habit; he offended only to repent. To the warm and active benevolence of his heart, all his friends have borne testimony. "He had nothing," says Goldsmith, "of the bear but his skin." Misfortune had only to form her claim, in order to found her right to the use of his purse, or the exercise of his talents.—His house was an asylum for the unhappy, beyond what a regard to personal convenience would have allowed; and his income was distributed in the support of his inmates, to an extent greater than general prudence would have permitted. The most honorable testimony to his moral and social character, is the cordial esteem of his friends and acquaintances. He was known by no man by whom his loss was not regretted."

It will be to the everlasting honour of George the Third, that in the year 1762 he settled a pension of 300*l.* per annum on Dr. Johnson, "as a recompence for the honor which the excellence of his writings, and the benefit which their moral tendency, had been of to Great Britain."

Account of the Doob-Grass of India.

(From a Paper, by Captain David Richardson, in Vol. VII. of the Asiatic Researches.)

This is probably one of the most common, useful, and beautiful grasses in this (the East Indies) or any other country; and, like the cow which feeds upon it, is held in high veneration by many tribes of Hindoos.

A natural velvet carpet, if the expression be admissible here, may at any time be formed of this elegant grass, in the space of two or three weeks, merely by chopping it in pieces, and sprinkling these on prepared ground mixed with earth. In this way the banks of rivers, public roads, fortifications, ditches, garden-walks, and marginal borders, are frequently prepared in India, upon principles which unite expedition, elegance, and strength, in one verdant sward, which, to people unacquainted with the rapidity of vegetation in these climes, has almost the appearance of enchantment.

Every lover of agriculture and rural economy, at home, must regret that this charming plant has not yet been fairly tried in Europe, where it would probably yield both profit and pleasure to all its admirers. The roots are esteemed medicinal by the natives, and there can be little doubt of the nutritive quality of the whole plant, considered as the food of animals. It is well known to the Hindoostanees, and probably so often the object of attention, in the rural sports and excursions of the people, or their children, that the expression *doob ka eh hulla*, a ring of doob, is frequently introduced in their stories, to express that a petitioner did not receive *a doob ring* from the person solicited, or what we might render, he did not even see the colour of his coin. As rings are exchanged at weddings by the parties, it is possible their poverty may sometimes cause them to substitute, at least *pro tempore*, those formed of the grass in question.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Sleepy Hollow, March 11.

Mr. Printer,

Among your correspondents, I see you have a great many schemers. Now I should like to know if there is any among them that can scheme out a way for a man to live without work, who has no fortune to live on. You must know Mr. Printer, that I am a mechanic; love to live; love to eat; love to drink Farmer's beer, if I can get it; or any beer, rather than go dry; love frolicking prodigiously; but don't love work;—mortal aversion to it; for if my money be not paid before hand, who knows whether I ever shall get it; perhaps have to dun for it; perhaps be snubbed with a short answer. Well suppose I am paid before hand, ten to one the money is spent, and one feels as if he was working for a dead horse. Lotteries I have tried again and again; odd numbers; even numbers; dreamed of numbers; but blank; blank; blank was still the answer to——"what luck to number such a one?" Some new scheme must be hit on, or poor Lawrence must starve, or what is about as bad, *go to work*. Pray lay this matter before some of your correspondents, and see if some of them cannot find a way to relieve—Sir, yours,

LAWRENCE LAZYBONES.

Value of a good name in trade.—Stephen Kemble, of enormous rotundity of paunch, happening to pass through Newport market, the butchers set up their usual cry of "What d'ye buy? What 'll ye have?" Stephen parried this for some time, by saying, he did not want any thing. At last, a butcher started from his stall, and eyeing Stephen's figure from top to bottom, which certainly would not lead one to think he fed on air, exclaimed, "Well, sir, though you do not now want any thing, only *say* you buy your meat of me, and you will make my fortune."

Delicate Appetite.—A dandy having taken it into his head, once, to eat no vegetables, and being asked by a lady if he never eat any in his life, answered, "Yes, ma'am, I once eat a pea!"

Piano Forte & Music Store.

No. 3, SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. Bacon & Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications, can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, equal tension, by Wornum. 5 do. square, of good tone and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by Astor—3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with warranted instruments. june 14—tf

Removal.—Charles K. Servoss.

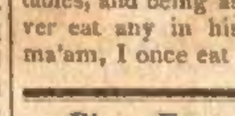
HAS removed his Hardware Store from No. 3½ North Third street, to No. 60, North Second street, where he has just received a fresh assortment Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Snuffer Trays, Fancy Bellows, Hearth Brushes, Patent and Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Candlesticks, Iron Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Looking-glasses, &c. which with his former stock comprises a good assortment, all of which he offers for sale at lower prices than are selling elsewhere.

N. B.—A complete assortment of square and round top Trunks. may 17—t31s

NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

PASSAGE $2,50.

Old Columbian Line for New-York,



Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day at 12 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodging early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The Proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

Philad. April 19—tf

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, Together with the mode of ascertaining their errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with actual practice, the same as at sea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 208 SOUTH FRONT STREET, six doors below South Street.—He confidently trusts the thirty years experience as a navigator at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.

*** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. june 7—tf

A SCHOOL

FOR *the reception of Girls only, is open in the pleasant and airy room over Mr. C. Garth's Academy, S. W. corner of Noble street and the Old York Road, where every attention will be paid to the comfort and improvement of the pupils.* may 24—3m

Philadelphia Floating Baths and SWIMMING SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Bath House is now open for the reception of visitors, where every attention will be paid to those who patronise the institution. A school for instructing Lads and Male Adults in the Art of Swimming, is also opened under the care of an excellent Teacher, Mr. David Scull, who will attend to his duties at any time of the day. Boats with careful boatmen will attend at the end of Market street wharf to convey the visitors to and from the establishment.

The prices established are as follows, for a

Single bath, including Ferriage	18¾
Do. Lads under 14 years of age	12½
Ferriage to and from the house,	6¼
Season Tickets for families,	10 00
Do. for a single grown person,	7 00
Lads between 14 and 20 years of age	5 00
Do. under 14 years,	4 00
Learning to swim, ferriage and bathing for the season,	10 00

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
June 28—tf Agent for the Proprietors.

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs

MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
june 28—tf WM LEWIS, }

JAMES CALDWELL

INFORMS his fellow-citizens, that he has taken a permanent stand in the Salt Fish Market, in High street, the first table from Second street on the lower side, where he will endeavour to keep an assortment of good SALT FISH, which he will retail at a moderate profit—and would be very thankful to those that would favour him with their custom; as he has been worrying and toiling these number of years in utter darkness, in expectation of accumulating for the time of need, but quite the reverse but being unfortunate in losses as many others that had their eye-sight—but still flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement, though the prospect is very dull at present, as the opposition is great. Those that would think him worthy, or favour him with their custom, when he has it not in his power to have salt fish at his stand, would please to favor the goodness to call at No. 9. STRAWBERRY STREET, five doors from Market street, on the lower side, can be supplied. june 14—tf

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

IN TWO VOLUMES, just received and for sale Cheap, at No. 71, MARKET, above Second St.

Peveril of the Peak, in 2 vols. price per set,	$1 00
per dozen set,	9 00
Also, Select Percy Anecdotes, in 2 vols. price per volume,	25
Do. per dozen copies, of 2 vols.	4 00
And Las Casas's Journal, vols. one and two, price per volume,	37½
Do. per dozen copies of 2 vols.	6 00

june 7—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF CHRIST WITHIN, and the Extent and Efficacy thereof demonstrated, and the Quakers' Principles Justified, by the Scriptures of Truth, the Doctrine of Christ and His Apostles. By a servant of Christ, GEORGE WHITEHEAD. First printed in the year 1668—Reprinted 1823. For sale by JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, No. 256 North Third street, and ELIJAH WEAVER, No 5 North Front street. Philadelphia. Price 25 cents, single—$2 per dozen. July 12 s4w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL & GLASS.

DAVID R. BURGIN & CO. at the North-East corner of Eighth and Zane streets, Philadelphia, have received a fresh supply of the following articles, which will be sold low for *Cash* or *Country Produce*.

Gum Camphor,
Gum Myrrh,
Gum Assafœtida,
Gum Arabic, opt.
do. do. 2d.
Powd. Yellow Barks,
Whiteside's red Barks,
Soap, Castile,
Shaving Soap,
Magnesia alb.
Magnesia calcined,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Powdered Ipecacuana,
Wafers, Flor. Sulphur,
Chamomile Flowers,
Bateman's Drops,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Harlæm Oil,
Ess. of Peppermint,
Bottle Corks,
Oil of Cinnamon,
Oil of Cloves,
Oil of Anniseed,
Spanish Brown,
Yellow Ochre,
Soda Powders,
Gum Opium,
Nutmegs, Cloves,
Indigo, Cinnamon,
Rhubard, powdered,
Julap do.
Calomel,
Red Precipitate,
Lee's Windham Pills,
Lee's New-London do.
Mead's pills,
Anderson's do.
Hooper's do.
Tartar Emetic,
Cream Tartar,
Day & Martin's Blacking,
St. Alban's do.
Linseed Oil,
Dry White Lead,
Ground do.
Furniture Wax,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Castor Oil, cold exprest,
Spirits of nitre duic.
Spirits Wine rectified,
White Wax, Whiting,
Window Glass, 8 by 10,
Do. do. 10 by 12,
Vials, Vial Corks, &c.

feb 8—cowly

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 18th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend the use to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSALL, and T. W. DIOTT.

May 10—1y

A few respectable Boarders

CAN be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season, at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles above Holmesburg, on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city. may 17—4t

SUMMER BOARDING

A FEW Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at Mrs. B. ANDREWS's, Mill st. Bristol, Penn. june 7—tf

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 165 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms mar. 4—tf

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment to No. 53, SOUTH FIFTH STREET, where he still begs a continuance of their favours. C. F. F. likewise informs his friends and customers that he has made arrangements so as to receive the imported fashions as soon as any other tailor in the city. Every garment therefore intrusted to him will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at a moderate price for cash.

N. B. A handsome assortment of fashionable Silk, Roler, and Elastic Spring Suspenders.

april 19—tf

Just Published,

AND for sale at No. 13, Fromberger's Court, the Principles of the Government of the United States, adapted to the USE OF SCHOOLS.—Price 87½ cents.

PARDON DAVIS.

may 17—6t

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist,

NO. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the United States' Bank, respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Mr. V. P. will produce testimonials of skill and abilities from some of the most eminent professors and physicians of this city, and elsewhere.

april 5—6m

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb 15—6m

JOSEPH COGGINS,

Has removed his Boot and Shoe manufactory from Carter's alley to No. 20 Chesnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, made of good materials, and by neat workmen.

Country merchants are particularly invited to call, as their orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Families and individuals can also be supplied with good work at moderate prices. march 29—tf

NEW BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 213 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern.

THE *Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced manufacturing Brushes of all kinds, which he will dispose of at the lowest market price for cash.*

june 28—sowtf PETER BROWN.

Hide, Oil and Leather Store,

THE Subscriber constantly keeps on hand, a general assortment of the above articles of the best quality—together with *Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c.* all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or the usual credit—or for Leather in the rough. Country Tanners and others are respectfully invited to call and *judge for themselves.* ROBERT RICHIE

2d mo 22—tf

JOSEPH BROWNE,

BOOT TREE, LAST MAKER, &c. South-west Corner of Walnut and Dock streets; where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 19—6m*

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY,

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets june 7—6m

W. Willess Stratton,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to teach the various branches of an English Education, at No. 62 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. april 26—1y

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

Leghorn Hats.

At No. 31 S. SECOND ST. and No. 9 N. SECOND ST.

MRS KNEELAND has on hand, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys and Children's LEGHORN HATS, together with a general assortment of FANCY GOODS, which she is selling, wholesale and retail, very cheap, for Cash, or acceptances in the city. april 26—tf

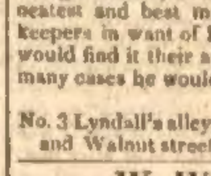
GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, No. 34 North Third Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above Stand, where he intends keeping an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals & Keys; Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Spectacles, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 12—6m*

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)



MANUFACTURES and keep constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb. 22—tf

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS BOARDS, of a superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31 Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good Blank Books, Paper, Stationary, &c. which together with a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern. RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange. july 6—tf

Drawing and Painting Academy.

THE *public are respectfully informed that the Morning Class of the Subscriber will commence at seven o'clock during the summer season, for the convenience of Scholars attending their Schools.*

PETER ANCORA,

may 17—tf *No. 143 Pine street, near the corner of Fifth.*

Spermaceti Lamp Oil,

OF a superior quality for Burning, Oiling Wool, &c for Sale by the Subscriber, at the following prices, viz.

Winter Pressed Oil, at 75 cents per gallon.
Summer Strained Oil, 60 cents do.

Allowance made to those who purchase by the quantity.

This Oil, in a Lamp properly trimmed, is warranted to burn until the Lamp is exhausted, without snuffing or picking up; produces no more SMOKE than Candles; less liable to GREASE a house; safer as it respects FIRE; and one gallon of Oil is found by accurate experiment to last as long, and give an equal light with 11 lbs. Tallow Candles.

He likewise has for sale, PALE LAMP OIL, prepared expressly for Glass Lamps; SPERM. CANDLES, LAMPS, WICKS, GLASSES, and every article connected with the use of oil. Oil may be had of the "New-Bedford Lamp Oil" Waggon, at the same prices, and of the same quality as at the store.

JOSEPH S. RUSSELL,
june 7—tf No. 68 Chesnut street.

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, No. 70, North Fifth street, a few doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 cents, with printed directions to each.

One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. july 5—4t*

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Of the Term of July, 1823.

William Woolman, *Complainant*,—and Levi Kelley and others *Defendants* } On Bill, &c. July 8th, 1822.

UPON opening the matter this day to the court, on behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor for the Complainant, it appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the defendants, and that Edward Borden and Hannah his wife, Samuel G. Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley, certain of the Defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, in the said suit, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Edward Borden and Hannah his wife, Samuel G. Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley, are out of the state of New-Jersey, and the said Edward Borden and Hannah his wife are in the state of Ohio, and that the said Samuel G. Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley are in the state of Pennsylvania—the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Edward Borden and Hannah his wife, Samuel G. Kelley, Adeline Kelley, and Ethadias Kelley to appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, at or before the second Tuesday of October next, or that the same be taken as confessed against them, and such decree be made thereon as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.—And it is further ordered, that the said complainant do within twenty days cause a copy of this order to be published in the Burlington County Mirror, one of the newspapers printed in this state, and be continued for six weeks successively, once in each week; and also in one of the newspapers published in the state of Pennsylvania, and be continued for four weeks successively, once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, *C.*

A true copy.—WM. HYER, Clerk.

July 12, 1823. 19—4w

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

H. DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a handsome and general assortment of FURNITURE, which he offers at reduced prices, at No. 41, NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. All orders attended to with despatch. july 12—cowtf

HYDRANTS made and repaired.

STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe.

Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

I have proved by means of a Hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND's Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. FREDERICK GRAFF,

Superintendant of the Philadelphia Water works.

3d mo. 8—tf

Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, Oil and Colourman, *No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.* respectfully offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs; such as Logwood, Red and Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf